

Scores Another Success

On Tuesday evening, June 13, the St. Francois Philharmonic Society gave a very successful program in the auditorium of Marvin College, Fredericktown, Mo., where they were royally entertained by leading families of the town. From the very first number until the close of the program, the remarkably appreciative and responsive audience evidenced its enjoyment by enthusiastic applause and by demanding many encores. Under the skilful and masterful direction of Laurence A. Smith, the Philharmonic carried out to the letter their slogan: "No boasts, no misrepresentations, but one hundred per cent efficiency." From the very birth of this organization it has been characterized by a membership of musicians of unquestioned superiority, and one fact that stands out supremely is that they play with absolute precision and that every instrument is in perfect pitch and tune. It cannot be denied that Mr. Smith is a most capable director for an orchestra of this calibre, as it is also beyond denial that Mr. Smith is a master of orchestration, instrumentation and conducting. The cultured audience at Fredericktown was capable of appreciating music that stands for something, and the Philharmonic Society thoroughly appreciated the wonderful attention and applause given each number.

Miss Cover, as usual, delighted her hearers with her dramatic portrayal of "The Little Rebel," giving as an encore number "A Boy's Essay on Man." Miss Cover is not only well known in Farmington, but is equally as well and favorably in other towns, and Fredericktown was especially delighted to be given the coveted pleasure of hearing her.

Mr. Milton Tucker of Flat River completely captivated the audience with his wonderfully beautiful rendition of "The Meditation" from the Opera "Thais," which he interpreted in the most masterly and artistic manner, playing with rare depth of feeling, as well as proving his wonderful technique. The audience applauded to an echo, demanding an encore, and further evidencing its delight with his playing by continuous and very sincere applause. Mr. Tucker is the popular violin soloist with Washington University Glee Club.

As usual, whenever Mr. Laurence Smith gives a solo number on the xylophone, he wins fresh laurels for himself, and upon this occasion especially was this the case. His perfect rendition of "The Mocking Bird," with its imitation of the song of birds, is truly a treat to those fortunate enough to hear him, and never fails to win much appreciation wherever given.

Not by any means the least of the good solo numbers were the readings by Master Harry Smith who always is a pleasure to his audience.

So pleased were the Philharmonic members with the courteous treatment accorded them in Fredericktown, that they are most anxious to avail themselves of the cordial invitation to return in the near future for another concert.

500 DROWN IN JACKSON

This head is not designed to harrow any feelings unduly, but to express what must have been the feelings of Alban Caldwell and Mr. Pearson for some time after the big rain last week. For that is the toll of young chickens which the rain took of them. The venture in which they have been engaged for some months had reached a point of success which was attracting attention. Their poultry hatchery around on Third East Street was built on scientific principles, and is a model home for chicks in most respects. But the big rain revealed one mighty flaw in the works. The house is built in a sort of basin of which the east boundary is the high dump which forms Third East Street, and such a flood as that last week cannot be carried away fast enough by the culvert there. Therefore the 500 good sized chicks which slept "down stairs" in the poultry house sleep the sleep that knows no waking.—Jackson Cash Book.

BEE SWARM IN CANNON

A swarm of bees made a swarm on this city last Saturday and took the cannon on the public square, the only fire arm that the city has.

James Menteer, Ed Sanders, Leo Bisplinghoff and Ed Sitzes, gunners in charge, were put to flight and sought shelter in the basement of the court house.

They called J. B. Dines to their aid and after some reciting and getting the aid of Bob Young, Oren Ramsey and others, the bees were subdued and run into a barrel and Mr. Dines took them off to the farm to live in peace on the sweets of the land.—Fredericktown Tribune.

HON. JOHN L. BRADLEY

Hon. John L. Bradley is a candidate for the office of Missouri State Auditor. We have little knowledge of J. L. Bradley's political activity or party affiliation, nor do we care anything about him, other than his attitude toward justice and his labor record. We do know him as a true-blue fighter for the principles of right. Mr. Bradley was the author of the first EIGHT HOUR LEGISLATION in Missouri, and has always championed every movement for the betterment of labor. We admonish the members of organized labor everywhere, to drop all partisan politics and support and vote for only those who have a proven clean labor record. We believe Hon. John L. Bradley to be a candidate on whom we all may depend, a conscientious defender of "all men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."—The American Railway Employees' Journal.

The public expects to see John L. Bradley, the clever commoner, nominated and elected as next State Auditor. J. P. Gordon has had that office two terms (eight years), and no third term need apply, especially one who has feasted his family off the State payroll so richly, including his wife at \$1800 a year, and what service has she given the State for that attractive roll? And look at the fat rake-offs Gordon and his son have pulled from the State. Yes, and hasn't his son's wife feasted from the State payroll, too? Democrats generally do not approve of such doings from one family, and John Bradley will have a walk-over at the primaries, is public opinion. And John deserves it, of course.—New Bloomfield News.

PREPARE DRIVE ON HESSIAN FLY

"The most gigantic drive that has ever been delivered against the Hessian fly is now being prepared by Missouri farmers in every wheat growing country of the State," says T. J. Talbert, assistant professor of Horticulture at the University of Missouri at Columbia. According to Mr. Talbert, the fly is now entrenched in the flaxseed and magot stage between the leaf sheath and stalk at the bottom of the wheat plant. The enemy will remain in this position until fall, thus providing the farmer an opportunity to deal him an effective blow at his weakest point.

During the months of July, August and September the trenches of the Hessian fly can easily be taken without artillery preparation. As soon as practical after harvest, the farmer will advance in the open to the first line trenches in the wheat stubble fields, and by the use of the disc, harrow and drag he will bury the enemy deeply beneath the soil.

In order to make the destruction of the enemy complete, his food supply must be cut off. This can be done by discing and harrowing the plowed ground to keep down volunteer wheat.

The fly will make his general attack upon the fall wheat during September and October after which he will take his encampment for the winter at the base of the wheat plants. As the life of the fly is only four or five days in the adult stage during which time the eggs are deposited on the wheat leaves, it is advisable to sow the wheat late enough to escape the egg-laying of the main fall brood of flies.

The fly free dates for Missouri are about as follows: For northern third of State, October 1; central third, October 8; southern third, October 16. If the fly is allowed to trench himself in early wheat and volunteer wheat in the summer and fall, he may emerge the following spring in numbers sufficient to do great harm to wheat that was sown on the fly free date. To make a successful fight against the enemy, co-operation is necessary and cannot be too strongly emphasized.

TO BUILD BRIDGES

An adjourned term of county court was held here last Friday at which action was taken which will ultimately lead to the bridging of all streams in the county at the main highway crossings. A delegation of citizens from Kingston township appeared before the court to secure an appropriation for a bridge over Big River in that locality, offering to put up \$1,000 by private subscription to aid the enterprise. There are no funds in the county treasury at present that may be utilized for this purpose, and the court in considering ways and means to raise money for bridges decided to make a special levy of 10 cents on the \$100 for that purpose. Therefore the court revoked its previous order levying a special tax of 10 cents on the \$100 and made a new levy of 20 cents, and half of the revenue derived from this levy is to be set aside as a special fund for bridge purposes. This means that hereafter the county will have an annual revenue of something like \$4,000 with which to build bridges.—Potosi Journal.

LET THE TEAM PULL TOGETHER

The average farmer is ready to co-operate with his town brethren but he wants to co-operate in his own way and in something that he can clearly see is to his interest. A study of what has been termed co-operation as it has existed for many years between town and country people generally shows that the town has developed the plan and presented it to the farmer full-formed. A better way to co-operate would be for the town and the country to get together. Let both indicate what they want in the way of co-operation; then together work out the problem—not in any patronizing way but in a substantial business-like manner as between partners with a common interest.

Full and free co-operation between town and country to the mutual benefit of both is not impossible but if it ever is accomplished it may have to be at the sacrifice of some of the artificial machinery which thrives in towns unnecessary to the economic scheme yet capable of gaining and keeping a foothold. The occasional "farmer's day" in the city is a very desirable thing and these events should be encouraged. An occasional city men's day in the country might not be a bad innovation but the permanent solution of the problem of co-operation between town and country is not found in the occasional special event which brings the two groups of men together. Real co-operation must be continuous and must be of a kind which directly affects the farmer's prosperity and leaves more money in his pocket at the end of the year. When the farmers in any territory with or without town co-operation are able to put their business on a basis which will earn 8 per cent instead of 4 per cent the producing department will need a good purchasing department and an even more elaborate sales department, which is another way of saying that the prosperous farmer will make a prosperous town.—A. J. Meyer, Missouri College of Agriculture.

MANY DISEASES

BORNE BY INSECTS

It has been discovered within recent years that many diseases are borne by insects. According to Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of preventive medicine at the University of Missouri at Columbia, there are three types of insects which carry disease.

In some cases the insect acts only as a mechanical carrier, as is the case of the house fly which infects milk and other foods with the filth carried on its feet, mouth and other parts of the body. This type of insect spreads typhoid, diarrhoeas, dysentery and many diseases of the digestive tract.

In other cases the insect acts mechanically as a syringe. There are blood-sucking insects which take in infected blood from a sick person, and transfer it by their bites to a well person. A notable example of this type of carrier is the flea, which carries bubonic plague.

The third type is also a blood-sucking insect, and gains its infection by sucking the blood of a sick person. The germ then undergoes a cycle of development in the body of the insect, multiplying enormously. After this a bite by the insect inoculates the germ into a well person. The most notable example of diseases carried by this type of insect are malarial fever and yellow fever. In this class each insect can carry but one disease. Thus only one mosquito, the Anopheles, can carry malaria fever; only one, the Stegomyia, can carry yellow fever.

To prevent the insect from carrying diseases, cleanliness must be the sanitation watch word; garbage must be disposed of and the yard kept clean during the summer months when the breeding activities of insects are at maximum; swampy places and pools of stagnant water must be done away with. The slogan should be: "Clean up, clean up, and keep clean."

REUNION OF HAW FAMILY AT CROSS PLAINS TUESDAY

A reunion of many of the children and grandchildren of the late Dr. J. L. Haw was held a Cross Plains near Benton on Tuesday. Dr. Haw was for many years a resident of Charleston, but for several years previous to his death resided at Farmington, where he raised a large and most excellent family, many of whom now reside in Scott and adjacent counties.

Those present at the reunion Tuesday were Mrs. R. P. Taylor and Miss Anna Haw of Farmington, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore and children of Commerce, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Westcott and children of Oran, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pell and daughter of Charleston, Mrs. Moore Haw and children of Charleston, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Vernon and Miss Anelda Vernon of Charleston, Dr. and Mrs. U. P. Haw and children of Benton, and Mrs. M. Q. Tanner and children of Sikeston. Two sons, Moore Haw of Charleston and Rev. Linn Haw of New Madrid, were unable to attend the enjoyable affair.—Sikeston Herald.

RED ANT KILLER

Did you ever hear of a household that didn't have an ant remedy? How many of these same households are not looking for a remedy that will really work? L. Haseman of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been giving special attention to the little red ant that usually causes more trouble than any other and has been able to kill it with the syrup made from half a pound of sugar and a fortieth of an ounce of sodium arsenate. The syrup should be made in a double boiler because if it is scorching the ants will not eat it and the poison must be carefully weighed by the druggist and no more than this must be added for two reasons. (1) It is a deadly poison and will be more likely to be dangerous to animals or persons who get it by mistake if less diluted. (2) If any more of it is used the ants detect the taste and will not eat it.

Professor Haseman says that the ant has a very keen sense of taste and is a most contrary creature refusing to eat many of the things usually used in trying to get rid of him. In fact he finds that the little red nuisance eats this arsenic syrup better if it is put on sponges, rags or blotting paper so it is seemingly harder to get than if in an open dish. If the soaked sponges or rags are put into tin cans or glass jars closed up except for a little crack as though put away to avoid the ants they seem to make special search for it and pass by open dishes of it in favor of the closed vessel.

GROW HIGH-QUALITY APPLES

Quality commands price in all departments of trade. The higher the quality the greater is the price, regardless of the condition of the market. Recently the apple selling question has been becoming more difficult each year, and the past season has been the most unsatisfactory one to growers for many years.

During May there were practically twice as many apples in cold storage as for the same period the preceding year. Consequently, prices are low on apples of all grades.

On the larger markets, however, high-grade western box apples, packed according to known and established standards, are moving quite freely at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a box. The choicest middle west stock in barrels is moving very slowly at prices ranging from half to two-thirds that of western stock. There is almost no sale for the ordinary so-called "standard" or "orchard-run" pack of fruit, even at prices that yield no profit to the producer.

Begin now to raise the standard of the Missouri commercial apple-pack for 1916.—F. W. Faurot, Missouri College of Agriculture.

MUST REVEAL CONTENTS TO POSTOFFICE CLERKS

"What's in the package, lady?" "It's none of your business. I guess I can send a postcard through the mails without an inquisitive clerk asking me about it. I won't tell you what's in the package, so there."

This scene may be enacted innumerable times at the stamp windows in the postoffice during the coming summer, as a result of recent orders from the postoffice department.

Before any package can be insured, the stamp clerk must first inquire as to how the contents are packed, and, if necessary, the nature of the contents.

In several instances packages securely wrapped have been accepted, and Uncle Sam has been compelled to pay damages, the order says.

THE LETTER "E"

Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "E" is the most unfortunate character in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger, and in hell all the time.

But we call his attention to the fact that "E" is never in war, and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence and commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no editors, devils or news.—Ex.

TO OPEN N. AMERICAN MINES

A. J. McNab of San Francisco and S. F. Kirkpatrick of Ontario arrived here last week and set about getting ready to open the North American mines adjoining this city on the south and east. Mr. McNab will be in charge of the mining operations.

Preparations are being made to let the pumps into the shafts to draw out the water that has been allowed to fill the mines and as soon as this is out active mining will begin. Just how long this will take is not known but in the meantime it will give the owners a chance to get all their machinery ready for operation.—Fredericktown Tribune.

NOT THE SINGLE TAX

To the Editor of The Republic.

The statement which is being sent out by a certain politician from Jefferson City that the Gardner land-bank act is a single-tax measure is an insult to every farmer in the state of Missouri. Every farmer in the state knows that it is not a single tax and they know that politicians are making this statement simply because they think the farmers are so ignorant that they do not know black from white. But they will find out that we do know black from white.

The National Grange, in convention in San Francisco, after considering every rural credit measure of all the nations of the world, and all that have ever been submitted to the people of the United States, approved and indorsed Mr. Gardner's bill without a dissenting vote. The National Grange was composed of representative farmers from every part of the United States.

The Gardner land bank act has also been indorsed by the State Grange of Missouri, the State Corn Growers' Association, the Federation of Farm Advisers and every farm organization in the state of Missouri.

The people of this state are asked to vote for a constitutional amendment authorizing the establishment of a land bank. The legislature has the right to amend or change any section of the land bank act that it deems expedient. It can raise or lower the percentage of valuation on which loans are based. It has the power to change the section relative to the exemption of the land bank bonds from taxation; but it will never change that section with the consent of the farmers of this state. Any thinking man knows that the bonds will sell at a lower rate on the market if they are exempt from taxation. The land bank act provides that the farmer shall make his loans at the exact rate at which the bonds are sold. For instance, suppose the bonds were sold to the great financial institutions of the city of St. Louis. The sale rate in St. Louis is \$2.35. Does it not follow that these financial institutions would add that much to the interest rate? In other words, if they buy the bonds on a 4 per cent basis and have to pay \$2.35 taxes on them, would they not charge this \$2.35 tax up to the farmer? Common sense teaches that no large financial institution would buy bonds at 4 per cent and pay \$2.35 taxes on them, leaving them only \$1.65 for interest.

Another point is this: Knowing that the bonds would be exempt from taxation and that they would have to meet local competition in St. Louis and Kansas City, the European buyers of bonds would bid much less for them in London, Paris and Berlin.

The money which the land bank advances to the farmer to create new wealth, that is to say, for improving his farm, buying live stock, machinery and farm equipment, immediately becomes subject to local county taxation. Therefore, would it be reasonable to have the bonds bear interest, or be subject to taxation, which the farmer would have to pay, and also pay taxes on the land itself?

United States government bonds are exempt from taxation. Why has that never been called single tax? Foreign corporation stock owned by citizens of Missouri is exempt from taxation. Why has that never been called single tax? But when we want to exempt the farmers' land bonds from taxation the politicians say it is single tax insincerity pure and simple. But the farmers of this state are not misled by these fake farmers' club organizations in the back room of political headquarters within a stone's throw of Jefferson City. The farmers are going to stand by Col. Gardner and the land bank, and the politicians might as well get that into their heads once for all.

I notice that the St. Joseph convention indorsed the rural credit bill now pending in congress. This bill contains the same provision for exemption from taxation that the Gardner bill contains. In fact, every student of rural credit knows that the bill in congress was patterned after the Gardner bill. The state convention has indorsed this bill, President Wilson has indorsed it and the joint committee in congress has indorsed it, which means that it has received the indorsement of Republicans as well as Democrats. Some of these politicians are going to find themselves in pretty deep water. They will find themselves in opposition to their party platform and President Wilson himself.

E. H. BULLOCK, Edina, Mo.

President State Organization Farm Bureau Boards, Vice President State Federation Commercial Clubs.

(Advertisement)

One of the farm hands working on E. E. Swink's farm land in the Cottonwood was thrown from the back of a young mule which he was riding, out on the plank road near the Gist place, last Sunday. Becoming frightened at an automobile, the mule began bucking and threw its rider to the ground. The man was rendered unconscious, receiving several contusions about the head and face and had his clothes torn in the hard fall. He was given medical attention and then taken home.—Ste. Genevieve Herald.

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